

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DELEGAT'S WINE ESTATE)	
LIMITED,)	
)	No. C10-2215 BZ
Plaintiff(s),)	
)	
v.)	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT
)	DENNY'S MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
AMERICAN WINE DISTRIBUTORS,)	CONDITIONED ON PLAINTIFF'S
INC.,)	ACCEPTANCE OF REMITTITUR
)	
Defendant(s).)	
)	

On February 17, 2012, a jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff Delegat's Wine Estate Limited, awarding compensatory damages for conversion in the total amount of \$376,131.37 against defendants American Wine Distributors and Michael Denny, jointly and severally, and for breach of fiduciary duty in the amount of \$10,000 against Denny separately. The jury also awarded punitive damages of \$33,000 against American Wine Distributors and \$33,500 against Denny. Following entry of judgment on February 28, 2012, defendant Michael Denny filed a Motion for a New Trial pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(a). He argues that the

1 jury's award of punitive damages against him was against the
2 weight of the evidence and was excessive. For the reasons
3 stated in this order, Denny's Motion is **DENIED** on the
4 condition that plaintiff accept a remittitur.¹

5 In determining whether there is a basis to grant a new
6 trial, the court is "bound by those grounds that have been
7 historically recognized." Zhang v. Am. Gem Seafoods, Inc.,
8 339 F.3d 1020, 1035 (9th Cir. 2003). "Historically recognized
9 grounds include, but are not limited to, claims 'that the
10 verdict is against the weight of the evidence, that the
11 damages are excessive, or that, for other reasons, the trial
12 was not fair to the party moving.'" Molski v. M.J. Cable,
13 Inc., 481 F.3d 724, 729 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting Montgomery
14 Ward & Co. v. Duncan, 311 U.S. 243, 251, 61 S.Ct. 189, 85
15 L.Ed. 147 (1940)). "The trial court may grant a new trial
16 only if the verdict is contrary to the clear weight of the
17 evidence, is based upon false or perjurious evidence, or to
18 prevent a miscarriage of justice." Passantino v. Johnson &
19 Johnson Consumer Prods., 212 F.3d 493, 510 n. 15 (9th
20 Cir.2000).

21 Here, the jury's award of punitive damages was not
22 contrary to the weight of the evidence. Digidyne Corp. v.
23 Data Gen. Corp., 734 F.2d 1336, 1347 (9th Cir.1984) (stating
24 that in assessing whether an award is against the weight of
25 the evidence, a "stringent standard applies" and a new trial
26 may be granted "only if the verdict is against the great

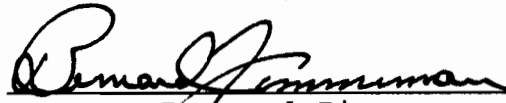
27 ¹ Plaintiff's oral Rule 50 motion made during trial on
28 the conversion issue is **DENIED as moot.**

1 weight of evidence or it is quite clear that the jury has
2 reached a seriously erroneous result.") (citation and internal
3 quotation marks omitted). There is sufficient evidence to
4 support the jury's award of punitive damages against Denny,
5 including evidence that Denny repaid a bank loan on behalf of
6 his mother instead of paying plaintiff amounts that were owed,
7 evidence that after plaintiff told defendants to endorse all
8 checks over to plaintiff, Denny instructed his employee to
9 deposit two checks due to plaintiff, and evidence that after
10 Denny asserted to plaintiff that defendants would not withhold
11 further amounts owed to plaintiff, additional amounts were
12 withheld.

13 The size of the jury's punitive damages award, however,
14 is excessive given the dearth of evidence at trial of Denny's
15 financial condition. Adams v. Murakami, 54 Cal.3d 105 (1991).
16 Because the "quintessence of punitive damages" is to deter
17 future misconduct by the defendant, the key issue is whether
18 the amount of damages "exceeds the level necessary to properly
19 punish and deter." Adams, 54 Cal.3d at 110 (quoting Neal v.
20 Farmers Ins. Exchange, 21 Cal.3d 910, 928 (1978)). That issue
21 is best determined when there is evidence of a defendant's
22 financial condition. Adams, 54 Cal.3d at 110; see also Baxter
23 v. Peterson, 150 Cal.App.4th 673, 680 (2007) ("Accordingly,
24 'an award of punitive damages cannot be sustained on appeal
25 unless the trial record contains meaningful evidence of the
26 defendant's financial condition.' (Adams, supra, 54 Cal.3d at
27 p. 109, 284 Cal.Rptr. 318, 813 P.2d 1348.) "Without such
28 evidence, a reviewing court can only speculate as to whether

1 Plaintiff shall file an election to accept or reject the
2 remittitur by **June 7, 2012**.

3 Dated: May 24, 2012

4 
5 Bernard Zimmerman
United States Magistrate Judge

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7 NEW TRIAL AND REMITTITUR.wpd
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